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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONLY communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: YAKSES.

Code: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Letter.

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DEATH.

On the 13th June, CHARLOTTE PAGE, widow of the late HENRY PETER HANCE, P.H.D., F.R.S., of H.B.M. Consular Service, China.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VERTS ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 14TH, 1911.

PERHAPS nothing retards the progress of China so much as the want of a common language.

Community of sympathy is difficult to establish among people who do not employ the same medium of expression, and this elating of interests is very apparent in the railway schemes which are contemplated or in course of construction, is very apparent in the rival schemes of reform advocated within the Empire, and is very apparent even in the plans of political agitators.

The disadvantages under which China has laboured through the Rabel of tongues prevailing within her wide borders have been recognised for long, but owing to that placidity which is difficult for Occidentals to appreciate, her rulers have seldom, if ever, grappled with the problem, resigning themselves to what they regard as inevitable. Admittedly, it seems a tremendous undertaking to attempt to introduce a uniform language in place of the numerous so-called dialects that exist throughout the length and breadth of the land. The Emperor KANG HI, one of the wisest of China's rulers, caused schools to be established with a view to teaching a common language. That was two hundred years ago, and it goes without saying that the project utterly failed. But what could not be accomplished by Edicts from the Throne or educational schemes by a few enlightened rulers, is likely to be

realised by sheer force of circumstances. The railway, it has already been pointed out, will link up the various parts of the wide empire, and will bring the people of the various provinces closer together. This in itself will accentuate the need for a common tongue and the unification of dialects in one universal language, or the spread of one already widely spoken language will result. Operating with the greater means of communication in China is the influence of an awakening public spirit. The National and Provincial Assemblies have aroused the people to a greater interest in their own affairs, and incidentally they have been tending to realise the awkwardness of the language barriers which prevent them from understanding their neighbours. The need for a common language has thus been brought home to the nation with a force and a conviction which cannot be gainsaid. In some of the Provincial Assemblies there are represented three or four distinct languages, and naturally the *lingua franca* in use throughout the Empire had to be made the medium of expression. But as Mandarin is so poorly spoken, being mixed up with localisms, the members have difficulty in understanding what is said in the official language, and it frequently happens that after a member has addressed the Chamber in Mandarin he has to be his own interpreter and translate in Cantonese or some other dialect. Such scenes are not limited to South China, but may be found where other dialects are spoken. This does not necessarily imply that Mandarin is adequate. It demonstrates, however, that it must be standardised. The influence of national and provincial assemblies will in course of time produce a language and an accent that will become universal in language, for there can be little doubt that the language of the Empire will be Mandarin. Out of a population of nearly four hundred millions it is estimated that over three hundred millions speak Mandarin, and it seems therefore only natural that the more generally used language should out the others, just as in Great Britain English has become the language of the country, though on the fringes, Welsh, Erse, and Gaelic are spoken by dwindling numbers. Maybe in future years the Chinese will seek a greater standardisation by accepting a romanisation of their language. Such romanisation has been tried in Japan. It has been introduced in Amoy. But whether it will ever be widely adopted will depend on circumstances which are too far ahead for us to anticipate. It is enough for us to see the beginnings of the movement making for a universal language and a homogeneous nation.

The third meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club is fixed for Saturday, July 8th.

Eleven men and one woman were convicted at the Magistracy yesterday of various petty thefts.

Seven cases of plague, five fatal, were reported yesterday, bringing the total for the season up to 121.

The two men charged with stealing rope from the Kowloon Docks were yesterday sentenced at the Magistracy to six weeks' hard labour each.

Owing to ill-health Dr. Samuel L. Gracey, the American Consul at Foochow, has left for the United States accompanied by his son, Mr. Wilbur T. Gracey, American Consul at Nanking.

Tonkin papers report an altercation between Captain Martin, of the *Kuen Chow*, and Captain Jenkins of the *Saigon*, when blows were freely exchanged. This led to the appearance of Captain Martin before the Court, when he was fined sixteen francs and ordered to pay 25 francs damages.

Two pirates of the K.O.Y.L.L. were at the Magistracy yesterday convicted of stealing a watch each from a jeweller's shop in Tang Street. They went into the shop ostensibly to buy a watch, and after some bargaining each pocketed a watch and walked out. They were sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Yesterday the new launch built by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Coy. to the order of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Sons of Hongkong underwent its trial trip, the result being considered highly satisfactory, the vessel doing 10½ knots. The *Teng Tsai Lung*, as it is named, is 62 feet long and has a beam of 12 feet. She is equipped with compound condensing engines.

A Chinese who jumped into the harbour near the Harbour Office on Monday was placed before Mr. Hazeldene at the Magistracy yesterday charged with having attempted to commit suicide. He had been rescued by the coxswain of the Harbour-Master's launch, and explained his conduct by saying that he was chased by women. He was remanded for inquiries.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to take the chair at the City Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when a special meeting for prayer organised by the Hongkong Christian Union will be held in connection with the Day of Intercession for the King, Queen and Nation which is being observed throughout the British Empire.

The current number of the *Far Eastern Review* contains a number of excellent photographs of the Chinese section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway.

The Typhoon Warning received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 9 a.m. yesterday morning was as follows:—Cyclone or Typhoon W. of the Ladrones or Mariana Islands moving W.N.W.

The United States Asiatic Fleet is to be further depleted by the transfer of the monitors *Monterey* and *Monadnock* to Pearl Harbour, Hawaii. These two vessels, which played prominent parts in the naval activities following the battle of Manila Bay, have recently been completely overhauled, the work on the *Monadnock* extending over a period of two years, the *Monterey* having been recently docked at Olongapo, and the *Monadnock* has left Cavite for Olongapo to take her turn in the big Dewey floating dock. Both vessels are expected to leave for Honolulu as soon as all minor repairs have been completed.

The Hon. Colonel Secretary forwards us a copy of a letter received from the Secretary of State from the Colonies, intimating that at the instance of the Army Council the following Clubs have generously agreed to accord to the officers of the various Military Contingents attending the celebrations connected with the Coronation of Their Majesties the privilege of temporary and honorary membership during their stay in London:—The Army and Navy, the Naval and Military, the United Services, the Junior Army and Navy, the Junior Naval and Military, the Junior United Services, the Cavalry, the Royal Automobile, Ranelagh, Hurlingham, and Richmond. The Union Jack Club have made a similar offer in the case of the Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the overseas detachments.

THE CORONATION CELEBRATIONS.

The importance of co-operation in the matter of the illumination of the city for the Coronation is a sufficient excuse for reminding the public that the lantern illumination of the city is to take place on the second night (Friday) and not on Thursday, Coronation Day and it is hoped that the public will adhere to the programme in this respect. The men-of-war will illuminate on the first night and the merchant vessels in port will be asked to co-operate. It is hoped that Captains of vessels and private persons on shore who desire to have any fireworks display will arrange to have it on the first night (Thursday) between 9 and 11 p.m. in order not to interfere with the set display on the second night (Friday).

Thursday is the night of the public reception by H.E. the Governor. The Japanese community give their display of fireworks on that night also, and the Chinese Fish-Lantern Procession will pass along Upper Albert Road and round into the Gardens, where His Excellency's guests will be assembled.

In addition to the arrangements already announced for the first day, it has been decided to follow the example of Singapore by holding a public meeting in the City Hall on Coronation Day for the purpose of endorsing the telegram of congratulation to be sent to Their Majesties. The Chinese Address will also be read at this meeting, which will be held immediately after the service.

The draft telegram reads as follows:—The British and Chinese subjects of His Majesty in Hongkong present their loyal homage to the King.

The people of every race wit' in the borders of the colony tender affectionate congratulations to their Majesties the King and Queen.

The streets of the City of Victoria are beginning to show signs of preparation for the Coronation celebrations. The bamboo framework of Chinese arches may be seen in many streets.

THE OUT-LYING DISTRICTS.

The chief celebrations in the out-lying districts in honour of the Coronation are to be on Tuesday, the 20th, except the bonfires, which will be on Coronation Day. The programme in each case will consist mainly of (a) sports, (b) teas for children and dinners for the Kalfong; (c) illuminations. Two arches will be erected at Aberdeen, and one each at Cheung-Chan and Tai-O; there will be bands of musicians, and at Tai O the annual theatrical performances will be held in conjunction throughout the week. Mr. Orme, the district officer, reports that there is considerable enthusiasm over the projected celebrations and liberal subscriptions have been given by the villagers.

DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT.
Many friends in Hongkong and South China will regret to learn of the death of Mrs. C. P. H. Hance, who was at one time in the British Consular Service in China, and who was an eminent botanist. She came to the Far East over 50 years ago, and while her husband was British Consul at Canton she resided at that port. On being left a widow, some 25 years ago, she came to Hongkong and has since that time been a resident in the Colony. Two sons and a daughter are left to mourn her loss. They are Miss Hance, Mr. Julian Hance of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, Swatow, and Mr. Cyril Hance of the British American Tobacco Co., Shanghai. The sympathy of a large circle of friends in the Colony will be extended to the bereaved family.

The remains of Mrs. Hance were interred in the Happy Valley Cemetery yesterday afternoon, many friends attending the funeral.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

LONDON, June 13th.

A message from Paris states that the Senate has discussed the Budget presented by M. Caillaux.

The estimated deficit is £2,160,000 sterling, though the revenue has increased by £7,200,000.

H.M.S. "INFLEXIBLE."

LONDON, June 13th.

H.M.S. "Inflexible," which was damaged in collision with H.M.S. "Bellorophon" on the 29th ult., has been refloated after docking for repairs.

Work was continued day and night and the repairs were completed in record time.

THE MOROCCAN QUESTION.

FERMENT IN FRANCE.

LONDON, June 13th.

The occupation of Larache and Alcazar by Spanish troops has created a ferment in France, and is denounced as upsetting every agreement and paving the way for the partition of Morocco.

THE INTERNATIONAL SHIP-PING STRIKE.

HOURLY EXPECTED TO BEGIN.

LONDON, June 13th.

A Liverpool telegram states that it is only a matter of a few hours before the international shipping strike will begin.

Shipowners are not disturbed by the reports of an impending international strike.

They declare that it will be a mere flash in the pan, and will possibly be a temporary inconvenience to the poorer tramps, but will not affect the big lines.

[FROM THE MANILA "CABLENEWS."]

MR. ROOSEVELT SUPPORTS PRESIDENT TAFT'S RE-ELECTION.

WASHINGTON, June 7th.

Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt has come out openly for the re-election of President Taft in 1912. They had a pleasant meeting in Baltimore yesterday. The occasion of their coming together was the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Cardinal Gibbons' entrance to the priesthood. The jubilee was attended by many other distinguished Americans from all walks of life.

President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt had an extended conversation during the meeting, in the course of which Colonel Roosevelt promised the President his cordial and earnest support in his campaign for re-election.

While not wholly unexpected, the news has caused great comment all over the country, and is regarded by many as practically settling Taft's nomination by the Republican convention.

HIS HOLINESS THE POPE.

The condition of the Pope's health has become a matter of serious preoccupation for his entourage, states a London paper received by the last mail. His three sisters are now in personal attendance upon him. His Holiness has lost his former strength, and his powers of resistance are failing rapidly. Arterial degeneration, the characteristic symptom of senile decay, has become very pronounced. His heart is no longer a master, but has become much more frequent during the last three months. His medical attendants, however, are more especially concerned with the condition of his heart. He is under the care of two eminent physicians, Dr. Petazzi and Dr. Marchisavva. One of them is always in his room.

THE FIRST CHINESE QUALIFIED DOCTORS.

Dr. Herbert Wenham, F.R.C.S., professor at the Union Medical College, Peking, reports that, for the first time in history, a medical degree has been granted by the Chinese Government to 21 candidates who have passed the required examinations. The Medical College has now completed five years' work, and the degrees conferred certify that the holders are fully accomplished in the science of medicine.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, June 12th.

THE YUET-HAN RAILWAY.

I reported a day or two ago that a meeting was to have been held yesterday in connection with the vexed question of the Yuet-Han Railway. The meeting, however, did not take place, as it was prohibited at the last moment by the Viceroy. In a proclamation recently issued his Excellency has called upon the public and especially the shareholders to prepare the roads, to remain quiet and see what action will be taken by the Government. His Excellency has also promised the people that a meeting will be held to discuss the question in the near future. The papers have published many articles denouncing the Government, and the result has been that, acting under instruction from the Viceroy, the Tsoai of Police has sent a command to the Press Association forbidding the publication of any further notes on the railway question. While one cannot agree with muzzling the Press, it is without a doubt necessary on some occasions for the Government to take strong action, and on this occasion this censorship seems to be justified. From all classes of society in unison expressions of disloyalty, and the students are especially rabid in their utterances. "Down with the Government," "Pay no Taxes," "Raise Volunteers," "Boycott the Authorities," are but a few of the catch-phrases of the day. With the cocksureness that is the result of an imperfect education the students imagine themselves capable of dictating terms to the whole Peking Government, whereas as a matter of fact many of those who are loudest in their condemnation know least about the question. There is something particularly puerile in all these disorderly meetings that tends to rouse the ire and contempt of the Western man, for it is evident that half these violent speeches are but what the natives in their suggestive idiom call "mouth talk."

Whether this question of the railway nationalization will indeed lead to civil strife, as so many seem to think, remains to be seen, but in the meantime the Government needs to be firm in purpose and more than ordinarily tactful in the carrying out of its scheme.

WEST RIVER PIRACERY.

It is reported from Whchow that of late many vessels flying foreign flags have been attacked by pirates, and the native Press reports that the Viceroy has received a communication from the British Consul-General to the effect that if these pirates are not cleared off the river it will be necessary in the interests of humanity and commerce to patrol the river with foreign gunboats. The Chinese authorities point out that until this recent outbreak of piracy there had been peace on the West River for some considerable time, and this has been due to the activity of Admiral Li. The Admiral now intends to patrol the river himself with the Navy (for so the Cantonese bombastical term the handful of tiny river gunboats), for he fears that unless his blue-jackets see some occasional fighting they will become enervated.

MILITARY EXPENSES.

A meeting was held in the Military Bureau on the 10th inst. and most of the highest provincial officials were present. The Viceroy said that something must be done to keep down the Provincial expenditure, and said retrenchments must be made in the army expenses which of late had grown very high. It was mentioned at the meeting that the recent troubles had cost the Treasury no less a sum than nearly 71,280,000, and such a heavy increase of expenditure had greatly added to the financial difficulties of the province.

MURDER OF YAMEN RUNNERS.

Some days ago a number of runners belonging to the Yamen of the Lin Chow Prefecture were sent into Honan Province to bring back some criminals. They performed their work, and were going to another place on further business when they met a gang of about 100 robbers who were besieging a company of merchants. The runners made an attack on the bandits, who overpowered them. They tied all the runners to trees, and riddled them with bullets. The affair was reported to the Prefect, who is unable to go against the murderers on account of the smallness of his military force.

POLICE AND GAMBLING.

In the Nam Hoi District there is a place called Sha T'au, the police officer in charge of which fell out with the local "gentry." The latter in revenge accused the policeman of allowing gambling and receiving bribes and blackmail. The charges against the officer were investigated by the Tsoai of Police and proved to be true, and the man has since been deprived of his post.

THE PROGRESS OF BANKING.

The *Shanhai* has issued an elaborate banking section, as a separate volume, for the purpose of showing the immense development both of British banking as a whole and of individual banks. It is pointed out that although the first joint stock bank was not formed until 1826, to-day the deposits of the United Kingdom—almost entirely joint stock banks—are in the neighbourhood of £1,000,000,000. What is equally interesting is the immense growth of individual banks, several of which have now attained to leviathan proportions.

GERMAN OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

During the debate on the second reading of the Imperial Insurance Consolidation Bill in the Reichstag on the 19th ult. the Left moved that the age limit for Old-age Pensions, as reduced from 70 to 65 years, after an animated debate, in the course of which Dr. Delbrück, the Secretary of State for the Interior, emphatically declared that the measure was impossible on financial grounds, the motion was rejected by 160 to 145 votes.

WEDDING AT THE CATHEDRAL.

A pretty wedding took place at St John's Cathedral yesterday afternoon when Captain Charles Home Douglas St. Clair, of the Army Service Corps, and Miss Agatha Mary, younger daughter of Mr. Edmund B. Jacks, of St. Lawrence Road, Hantsdown, Plymouth, were united in the bonds of matrimony. Both parties are well known locally, and the large congregation included many friends and members of the military service. The service, which was fully choral, was conducted by the Rev. W. H. Foster-Pegz, C.E., assisted by the Rev. F. T. Johnson, Cathedral Chaplain, Mr. Deaman Fuller being at the organ. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. Philip Jacks, looked very becoming in a dress of white satin, the bodice being trimmed with chiffon and lace, and the skirt with a tulle effect in chiffon, while her train had lovely knots of chiffon. She was accompanied by Miss Dryden Phillips and Miss Alison Talloch as bridesmaids. They wore Empire dresses of pale mauve crepe de Chine with net bosoms and had lace "Juliet" hats. Each carried a staff with mauve flowers tied with ribbon to match. Liout N. J. Williams, A.S.C., acted as "best man."

As the newly married couple left the church they passed under an arch of crossed swords in the aisle, the brother officers of the bridegroom performing the honour. The joyous strains of the Wedding March filled the church, and congratulations to the couple were sounded by the Cathedral bells. Afterwards a reception was held at Dorrington, 8 Peak Road, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Phillips. The bride's going away costume was of champagne silk poplin, with hat to match, trimmed with mauve.

FROM KASHGAR TO KOWLOON.

MR. CLEMENT'S JOURNEY.

Mr. Cecil Clement-Matheson, M.A., F.R.S., M.R.A.S., Assistant Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, has just published a summary of the geographical observations taken during a journey from Kashgar to Kowloon in 1907-8. These observations occupy in print over a hundred foolscap folio pages and form a record of great value. In a prefatory note, Mr. Clement says:—

On the 12th July, 1907, I started from Andijan, the terminus of the Russian railway in the province of Ferghana, and crossing the Pamirs to Kashgar, travelled through Chinese Turkestan and the provinces of Kan-su, Shan-si, Szechuan, Kwei-chow, Kuang-shi and Kuang-tung to Hongkong, where I arrived on the 31st March, 1908. The Russian authorities did not permit me to commence a survey in their territory until the 1st July, 1907, onwards. I took meteorological observations daily and astronomical observations night by night, whenever the weather was favourable. The length of my route between Kashgar and Hongkong is approximately 5,991½ miles, and the number of stages, in which I covered this distance was 198. From observations taken during the journey, I have calculated the latitude of 141 places, the longitude of 135 places, and the height above sea-level of 185 places. So far as I am aware, only eleven of these localities had previously been determined in latitude, seven in longitude, and 63 in height above sea-level; and I have, therefore, been impelled by a sense of duty towards future travellers to publish a summary of the results of my work, to other with the briefest possible note in explanation of such matters as are not self-evident from a perusal of the attached tables.

METHOD OF OBSERVATION.

I had no European companion, nor any native surveyor, with me during my journey. From Andijan to Osh I was quite alone. Between Osh and Kashgar I had with me two Khirghiz muleteers. At Kashgar I obtained the services of three Hunanese (a clerk, a cook, and a general servant), who accompanied me as far as Lan-chow Fu, where I discharged them and engaged in their stead a Kan-su muleteer and a Shan-si muleteer, one of whom I have named, left me at Ching-tu Fu, while the latter with two Shan-si muleteers, accompanied me to Hongkong. None of these men knew anything of survey work except what I taught them; but in the day-time they helped me with my plane-table, and at night they held a lamp to assist me in star-gazing. It was my practice to take observations for latitude and for time every evening at a fixed hour, and the sky was overcast that hour, my servants took my by turns throughout the night, with orders to call me directly any stars were visible. Between Kashgar and Lo-yang Hsien the weather was on the whole excellent, and at three points only I obtained no astronomical observations. After that the weather was very far from favourable, and at 50 places observation was impossible.

As regards allowances to be made for personal error, it should be noted that I had to use my theodolite and a split-second stop-watch simultaneously, as well as to jot down myself the times and angles obtained; and that to observe the sun, when the thermometer is 0.4 deg. F. in the shade, and the stars, when it stands at 10.0 deg. F. and the wind blows chilly, is an ordeal by fire and frost. My fingers were often so cold that they could not turn the screws of the theodolite and I had to warm myself hastily at a fire between each "face right" and "face left" reading. Moreover, I was travelling against time and only contrived to reach Hongkong on the very day that my leave of absence expired; therefore, I could not pick and choose favourable weather for making observations, but had to take, though not always "with a frolic welcome," the thunder and the sunshine as they came. This accounts for my failure to obtain observations at provincial capitals, such as Kwei-yang Fu and Kwei-shan Fu and at several other important points along my route.

PUBLIC LIGHTING OF WESTERN CHINA.

Throughout West China rapeseed oil serves almost universally as the illuminant. The little taper in the vessel of rapeseed oil, with its dim flickering light, has been serving for centuries to light the way of the millions of West China. But the twentieth century is witnessing the dawn of a new era. Already Western civilisation has illumined the streets of Tuiyuanfu, the capital of Shanxi, with electricity. In Sianfu, the capital of Shensi, and in Chongtu, the capital of Szechuan, as well as in several other large cities of the interior province, patent kerosene lamps are directing the eyes of the natives towards Western civilisation. Chungking is installing an electric plant costing about 225,000.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, June 13th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT
(CHIEF JUSTICE).

HOTEL MANAGER SUES PROPRIETOR.

The action brought by J. H. Oxberry against F. Reichmann, proprietor of the Grand Hotel, to recover \$10,367, damages suffered by the plaintiff by reason of the defendant's breach of contract of employment dated 8th August, 1910, was opened before his Honour the Chief Justice and a special jury composed of Messrs. A. R. Lowe (foreman), J. G. B. Sayer, W. A. Dowley, W. S. Bailey, E. A. Ram, W. Logan and D. W. Craddock.

Sir Henry Berkeley, K. C., instructed by Mr. T. W. Gilling (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow & Morrell), appeared for the plaintiff, and defendant was represented by Mr. Eldon Potter, who was instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner.

Mr. Potter said there was a preliminary point as to who ought to begin in this case. This was an action for wrongful dismissal and he appeared for the defendant, and admitted the agreement. They admitted everything, but the defendant said he was justified in the dismissal because the plaintiff had misconducted himself. That was the only issue which the jury had to try, and the onus was on him (Mr. Potter). There was a point of law Sir Henry Berkeley was to raise upon the pleadings, and subject to that he submitted he was entitled to begin.

His Lordship—The case is admitted except justification?

Mr. Potter—That is so.

Sir Henry Berkeley—We will deal with that point directly.

Mr. Potter—My friend cannot open.

Sir Henry Berkeley—I am not going to open. I am going to read the pleadings. This is an action for breach of contract, in which the plaintiff claims special damages, or in the alternative ordinary damages for breach.

Counsel then read the pleadings.

The statement of claim set out that by an agreement in writing made between the defendant and the plaintiff, the defendant agreed to employ the plaintiff as manager of his business for the term of three years from August 8th, 1910. The plaintiff agreed to serve the defendant in the capacity of manager, and to perform his duties under the direction and order of the defendant for the term of three years, and to perform all lawful orders relating to the business of the defendant, and to be diligent and faithful in the discharge of his duties. The plaintiff further agreed with the defendant that the wife of the plaintiff should, during the term of three years, "employ herself in and about the said business," and the plaintiff agreed that he and his wife would devote their whole time to the service of the defendant, and would not be interested, employed or concerned in any other business, and would not divulge or disclose any of the secret concerns or affairs of the defendant. Defendant agreed to pay to the plaintiff a salary of \$200 a month, and would provide him and his wife with free board and lodging and with liquid refreshment to the extent of \$30 a month. It was expressly agreed between the plaintiff and the defendant that if the plaintiff "and his wife" should at any time "willfully neglect or refuse" or become unable "through illness occasioned by his or her own misconduct" to comply with the provisions of the agreement or to obey "any lawful orders" of the defendant, it should be lawful for the defendant to suspend the salary of the plaintiff "during such neglect, refusal or inability" as aforesaid. It was further expressly agreed between the plaintiff and the defendant that in case of the illness of the plaintiff or his wife from any cause from his or her own fault, which should be of such a severe nature as to render him or her unable for one month to perform his or her duties, the defendant might terminate the engagement of the plaintiff upon one month's notice in writing, without payment of salary beyond the date of the said notice. The plaintiff and his wife served the defendant faithfully and diligently until the 11th April. On that day the defendant, by letter addressed to the plaintiff, summarily determined the agreement without stating any reason. He refused to allow the plaintiff to continue in his service, refused to pay his salary, and generally refused to perform the terms of the agreement. By the breach of the said agreement the plaintiff had lost the amount of his agreed salary and other emolument from the date of the breach to the end of the agreed period, and the plaintiff claimed the full amount of the agreed salary and emolument as and by way of liquidated damages. Particulars of the plaintiff's claim were as follows:—28 months' salary at \$200 a month—\$5,600; 28 months' board and lodging for plaintiff and his wife at \$150 a month—\$4,200; 28 months' loss of commission on passengers at \$20 per month—\$560. Total, \$10,360.

It was alleged in the defence that certain terms of the agreement set out in the statement of claim were not "expressly" agreed as stated. Defendant admitted that plaintiff entered his service on the 8th August, and that he caused his solicitor to write the letter of the 11th April giving the plaintiff notice that the agreement was terminated. Defendant said that after the contract and before the alleged breach the plaintiff misconducted himself by wilfully disobeying the reasonable orders of the defendant by frequently becoming intoxicated, by using abusive language to the defendant, and by constantly neglecting his duties. Defendant therefore discharged plaintiff from the service, which was the alleged breach of the agreement.

In reply to the statement of defence plaintiff denied all allegations of misconduct, and said that even had he been guilty of such alleged misconduct, he was nevertheless by the express terms of the agreement of the 8th August, paragraph 7, entitled to be retained in the service of the defendant for the full term of the agreed period of service subject only to just and reasonable suspension of salary.

Sir Henry Berkeley said the reply raised a question of law which his Lordship might wish settled before the case went to the jury.

His Lordship—What is the point?

Sir Henry Berkeley said the defendant denied the allegations of misconduct entirely, but he contended that in any case this was not an agreement that could be terminated by one party because of the misconduct of the other for any reason whatsoever except that stated in clause 7 of the agreement. Sir Henry contended that the plaintiff and the defendant had entered into an agreement which placed them altogether on a different footing to that of master and servant. This was not an action for wrongful dismissal, but an action for damages for the breach of an express agreement. Sir Henry submitted that this agreement limited the power of Mr. Reichmann to terminate it to the happening of one contingency, and one only, namely, the inability of Mr. Oxberry and his wife through illness, caused by their own misconduct, to perform their duties for the space of one month. On that contingency, and on giving one month's notice, the engagement could be terminated.

His Lordship—Is drunkenness an illness occasioned by his own misconduct?

Sir Henry Berkeley—No.

His Lordship—Is it an illness of a serious nature lasting a month?

Sir Henry Berkeley—It would depend. The previous part of clause 7 covers intoxication.

His Lordship—It is not usual to call drunkenness an illness?

Sir Henry Berkeley—No; this clause 7 is composed of two parts. The first part deals with what may be called ordinary drunkenness, disobedience and neglect or casual and occasional derelictions of duty. That was to be punished by suspension of salary during the neglect, refusal or inability. The second part of the clause provides for what is to occur if there is something more than an occasional or casual lapse from duty. There it is provided that if, from the misconduct of the parties, they should make themselves unable to perform their duties for the space of a month, then Mr. Reichmann is at liberty to terminate the engagement.

His Lordship—That amounts to this: that his agreement cannot be terminated unless he is drunk for a month?

Sir Henry Berkeley—He may be ill for a month. The words of the agreement are, "any cause arising from his own fault." Proceeding, Sir Henry said the only thing for the Court to do was to construe the agreement according to the effect of the language used. On the principle that where the parties enter into an express agreement with respect to a particular subject, no implied agreement can be inferred, or can be imported into the agreement between the parties. The agreement was a perfectly valid one. As to whether the construction was adequate or not was not for the Court. The Court did not consider the adequacy of the consideration. Under the pleadings nothing was alleged except occasional lapses of intoxication and occasional misconduct and willful disobedience, and all that came under the neglect of duty provided for in clause 7.

His Lordship—You cannot contend that a man has not a right to dismiss his servant for drunkenness.

Sir Henry Berkeley—The question whether drunkenness is covered by the words "willfully neglect to comply" is for your Lordship to decide, but I do not mind it going to the jury. I submit, under this agreement, the Common Law right has been substituted by the power to fine by way of suspension of salary and to terminate the agreement altogether in the event of illness lasting a month. I submit that judgment should be given for the plaintiff and the question of damages gone into.

His Lordship—What I want to know is, is there any authority for calling drunkenness illness?

Mr. Potter—There is no authority for that, but there is authority for this proposition: Every written contract between a master and servant contains an implied term of a right on the part of a master to dismiss a servant for misconduct; and in the alternative a right on the part of a servant to leave his master and to bring an action for damages if the master treats him wrongfully.

His Lordship—I am afraid, Sir Henry, your point fails.

Mr. Potter, in opening, said the one issue the jury had to find was whether the defendant was justified or not in what he did. The plaintiff from September 1st, 1910, up till the 11th April, this year, was employed by the defendant as a runner and manager of the Grand Hotel. In July last year Mr. Reichmann came into contact with the plaintiff, and the upshot of the negotiations was that Mr. Reichmann agreed to employ the plaintiff as his manager and as runner. Counsel did not know whether the plaintiff intended to suggest that Mr. Reichmann had some underhand motive in dismissing him. Mr. Oxberry was employed and commenced work on 1st September last year. For the first three months defendant had absolutely no fault to find with Mr. Oxberry, and everything was done as he hoped it would be done. But at Christmas time the trouble commenced. Then the plaintiff took more drink than was good for him. Previously he told the defendant that he was either a teetotaler or practically one. This was important, because it

might be suggested by the plaintiff that he was employed to stand drinks in the bar. Mr. Potter said he would be the last to suggest that because a man took too much drink at Christmas he ought to be dismissed summarily. The trouble occurred at New Year, but that might also be the result of the festive season. Towards the end of January the plaintiff caused considerable trouble. He had been aboard a P. and O. steamer and returned to the hotel about 11 o'clock in the morning—obviously under the influence of drink. Mr. Reichmann warned him, but instead of keeping off it the plaintiff remained in the bar of the hotel until about 2 p.m., drinking for the greater part of the time. He became so intoxicated that he had to go to his room, and remained there until seven that evening. A runner was not employed to do that. At about 7 or 7.15 p.m., when Mr. Oxberry reappeared, Mr. Reichmann took him into his private office and spoke to him quite quietly, whereas Mr. Oxberry became extremely excited, said he wasn't a cooie, he was manager, and practically told Mr. Reichmann that he was going to do what he liked. What Mr. Oxberry said was intended to convey, "You can't get on without me now. I will do just as I like. I am not a cooie, and I am not a head waiter." The next incident of importance occurred during the Hongkong Races, on February 14th. Mr. Potter did not know whether that could be called a festive occasion. He did not know whether people were entitled to take more than was good for them during race week, but at any rate the manager of a hotel was not entitled to, and that was what the plaintiff did on this occasion. He got back to the hotel at 6.30 and remained drinking up till 9.30 p.m. when he had to go to his room, and did no work for the rest of the evening. Mr. Reichmann spoke to the plaintiff again next morning, and Mr. Oxberry intimated that he would try to be a better boy in future. Time went on and the plaintiff was still taking more liquor than the defendant liked to see him taking, but still things carried on—until Sunday, 9th April. On that afternoon, after Mr. Reichmann had had dinner, he went into the private bar, where he found the plaintiff. Mr. Oxberry there and then commenced to abuse him with references to a pair of curtains, and ended up by telling Mr. Reichmann in very plain language that both he and his hotel could go to—That was not the conduct which one could tolerate from an employee. On April 10th the defendant told the plaintiff that he wished a temporary bar to be erected in the Theatre Royal, where the Bandman Co. were playing, and that plaintiff was to look after that bar. Mr. Reichmann went to the theatre, and for a temporary bar he saw a counter which was three parts covered with clothing, while on the other part were a few bottles and glasses. But Mr. Oxberry was not looking after it. During the second interval Mr. Reichmann saw the plaintiff leaning against the temporary bar smoking and having a drink. That was the way he was supervising. When defendant returned to the hotel he found a row going on outside the door between the watchman and a European, and on entering he saw Mr. Oxberry sitting there with blank indifference. Defendant closed the bar at the theatre, and when he got back to the hotel he was astonished to find the bar open and a party of strangers dining in the dining-room. In other words, there was a breach of the licensing law, for it was after midnight. In the bar sitting down dazed with drink, Mr. Reichmann saw Mr. Oxberry, and the latter had the bar takings in his hands. After that, Mr. Reichmann dismissed the defendant.

Frederick Reichmann, called and sworn, gave evidence on the lines of his Counsel's opening statement.

Cross-examined by Sir Henry Berkeley.

If it is true that from January Mr. Oxberry has been drinking and misbehaving himself, treating you as a servant and acting as proprietor, why did you stand that conduct so long?

Because I did not want to "sack" the man. I tried to pull him round. It does not do a hotel any good to get rid of a man every other day, and it is not possible to get a man every other day.

And so you put up with conduct which amounted to your being treated as a servant in your hotel?—Until the last few days.

What you call "the little dispute" between your wife and Mrs. Oxberry, took place on the 9th?—Yes.

And you sent the letter of dismissal within two days after?—Yes.

I put it to you that the real cause of your dismissing Mr. Oxberry was the fact of Mrs. Reichmann and Mrs. Oxberry had had that quarrel, and that you are acting under your wife's influence?—That is not so.

You approached Mr. Oxberry at the time you engaged him?—He came into the bar and I approached him.

He was then employed as runner at the Hongkong Hotel?—That is so.

He had been so employed for upwards of twelve years?—I believe that to be so.

He had no written agreement with the Hongkong Hotel?—I don't think so.

And that was the inducement you held out to him to come to you: that you would give him a three years' certain engagement?—That is so.

Is it not a fact that the Hongkong Hotel management gave Mr. Oxberry a most excellent character?—I have not heard it from the Hongkong Hotel people.

Do you deny that Mr. Oxberry left the Hongkong Hotel with a most excellent character, in every respect?—I dare say he did.

Can you give us any reasonable explanation why Mr. Oxberry should—after holding his post at the Hongkong Hotel for twelve years and only leaving it because you offered him

permanent engagement—suddenly become the person which you describe him to be, and treat you with the greatest disrespect?—Mr. Oxberry had heard that I had been in the hotel business, and wanted to come to me to learn it. I told him I would teach him if he looked after my interests.

Can you give me any reason why this well-behaved man should suddenly become the insolent, insubordinate and domineering creature you say he was?—He was.

I want to know what caused this metamorphosis?—He got too big.

Awful head, eh?—Yes.

Or in other words he got too big for his boots?—That is right.

This conduct must have been very noticeable to everybody: you crawling about as the servant while he was going about as the master?—A lot of people may never have noticed it.

I want to be quite plain with you, and to put it clearly and distinctly: you have not spoken fully when you related the facts you allege of insolence, intoxication and disobedience on the part of Oxberry?—I have.

I am putting it straight to you that the charges you have made against him are merely an excuse that you now bring forward because of your breaking the agreement with him on account of what took place between your wife and his wife?—That is not so.

You dismissed him because his conduct was detrimental to the interests of your hotel?—That is so.

Let us test that. The first instance you give is on Christmas Day, 1910. You say that he was drunk all day?—He started to drink in the morning, and he was drunk in the evening.

I understand that though you reprobate that conduct, being the first time, you passed it over?—Yes.

The next incident you give was on New Year's day. You said he was intoxicated and unable to perform his duties. That was the second time?—Yes.

If that was true, why did you not dismiss him then?—Because it was New Year's day, and anyone might get intoxicated.

You were willing to let the interests of your hotel perish because the manager was drunk on New Year's day?—I looked after the business myself.

I put it to you quite straight that the plaintiff was not intoxicated on that day. If he had been you would have dismissed him?—I would not.

The third occasion you give is the end of January. Why did you not dismiss him then?—That was the first occasion on which I thought it was really time to take measures, and I told him I would not have it.

When he said he would do as he liked, why didn't you dismiss him?—I thought I could turn him round. I wanted to give him plenty of chances to get on as manager.

You gave him his two bites, and you gave him a third as it were. Then there was a fourth occasion during the race week, when you say he was drunk and could not attend to his duties. And if it is true, why didn't you dismiss him on that occasion?—He came to me, we talked it over, and he said he would never do it again.

You never said a word of that in your examination-in-chief?

Mr. Potter—That was my fault. I omitted that but mentioned it in opening.

Sir Henry Berkeley (to witness) Why did you not say that in examination-in-chief?—Probably I forgot it.

Can you name anybody who was present when this repentant man came and made this admission and confession?—I always talk to my manager in private.

I put it to you it is not true that he made a confession and was repentant?—I say it is true.

Now we come to the 9th April. I put it to you it is not true that on that day the plaintiff accepted you in the hotel bar, in the presence of witnesses and servants, and used abusive language to you?—It is true.

I put it to you that what happened was this: Mr. Oxberry went and complained to you of the violent and abusive language used to him by Mrs. Reichmann, and he insisted upon your ordering Mrs. Reichmann not to speak in that way to his wife. What do you say to that?—Mr. Oxberry was waiting in the bar for me, and when I entered he said, "What do you mean? Do you mean to say that Mrs. Reichmann is going to have something to say to my wife. I am the manager, and I am not going to take any orders from you or anybody else, and in future you and your hotel can go to—"

Is it not a fact that Mrs. Reichmann and Mrs. Oxberry had had a quarrel?—A little dispute.

Mrs. Reichmann is a lady with a hot temper, is she not?—I don't think so.

Do you remember on occasion some three weeks after the bowling match between the Hongkong and the German Clubs when some German gentlemen were at dinner, your wife got in a great temper and threw some plates and things at your feet?—I don't remember it.

His Lordship—That is exceeding the bounds of cross-examination and has nothing whatever to do with Mrs. Oxberry.

Sir Henry Berkeley. The defendant says his wife has not a violent temper. I am entitled to prove it.

His Lordship—You are going absolutely beyond the bounds.

Sir Henry Berkeley—With great respect I am not.

His Lordship—I rule the question out.

Sir Henry Berkeley—I will ask your Lordship to make a note of that.

His Lordship—I should be sorry to have to put down on my notes that you even asked the question.

Sir Henry then continued the cross-examination.

I put it to you that your wife had been most violent in her language towards Mrs. Oxberry, and that Mr. Oxberry complained to you and asked you to restrain your wife from interfering with his wife?—My wife never uses strenuous language.

Mr. Oxberry told you that his wife had complained that Mrs. Reichmann had used violent language to her?—Yes, in a manner.

Never mind the manner at present. And he asked you to tell Mrs. Reichmann not to interfere with his wife?—I could not say yes or no, because Mr. Oxberry was in too much of a temper.

If you cannot tell us evidently did not listen to what the man was saying?—Yes, I did. But I am not sure whether he said that or not.

It is not true that on the night of the 10th you found Mr. Oxberry with the bar takings in his hand?—It is true.

Was it not part of the arrangement between yourself and Mr. Oxberry that you took alternate nights on duty?—Yes.

And as a matter of fact the night of the 10th April was your night on duty?—It was his.

Is it not a fact that Mr. Oxberry complained to you on one occasion that the Chinese runner failed to call him on the arrival of a P. and O. steamer?—Yes, once.

Generally, I put it to you that Mr. Oxberry has been civil and obliging and careful and attentive to all the guests in your hotel?—Yes.

Don't give an unwilling yes. It is so, isn't it?—It is so when he was sober, but when he was drunk the guests in the hotel did not see him and I had to attend to matters.

I put it to you that Mr. Oxberry has never done a single thing in the hotel adverse to your interests and its management, and that it is not true what you say with respect to his intemperance and insolence?—It is true.

Mr. Potter then re-examined:

Is your wife in the Colony now?—No, she left about the 22nd April.

Is there one particle of truth in the suggestion that it was because Mrs. Reichmann wanted you to do so that you have trumped up this case and come into the box and perjured yourself?—It is not true.

J. G. Grant, a witness for the plaintiff who was leaving that afternoon, was next called.

He said he was at the theatre on the night of the 10th of April, and in the interval went to the Grand Hotel and entered the lounge.

Mr. Oxberry was sitting there, and was absolutely sober. When witness left the hotel again at 11.30 Mr. Oxberry was still sober.

Cross-examined by Mr. Potter:

Was Mr. Oxberry as sober at 11.30 as he was at 10.30?—That is a peculiar question to ask.

More or less?—That is a funny way of putting a question.

Cannot you answer?—I don't quite understand what you are driving at. It is quite plain that if I had drunk at 10.30 as he was at 10.30, I would not be as sober at 11.30 as he was at 10.30.

Was Mr. Oxberry as sober at 11.30 as he was at 10.30?—He was quite sober.

How many drinks had he with you?—Two, in the interval of one hour.

Any with anybody else?—No.

You kept with him all the while?—Yes.

Then I may take it from your evidence that Mr. Oxberry was not at the Theatre Royal for either interval?—I know nothing about the theatre.

During the period he was with you he did not go to the theatre?—No.

A. B. Crow, father-in-law of the defendant, said he saw Mr. Oxberry under the influence of drink at Christmas time and again at New Year. On the first day of the race the plaintiff was "pretty full," and witness advised him not to go into the dining room. On April 9th, at about 2.30 in the afternoon, while witness was having dinner with his son-in-law and daughter, the former went into the bar and the witness heard a great disturbance. He went to see what was going on, and heard Mr. Oxberry say that he was manager, that he had given an order for curtains to be sent, and that he would take good care that any orders he gave would be carried out. He also said that while he was manager there he would do as he pleased, and that the business could go to—Mr. Reichmann with it.

Cross-examined by Sir Henry Berkeley:

May I ask you why, if it is true that Mr. Oxberry was drunk and incapable at different times, he was not dismissed?—I cannot answer you. That is a matter for my son-in-law.

H. Kelly, clerk at the Grand Hotel, and two Chinese witnesses gave evidence, and the case for the defendant closed.

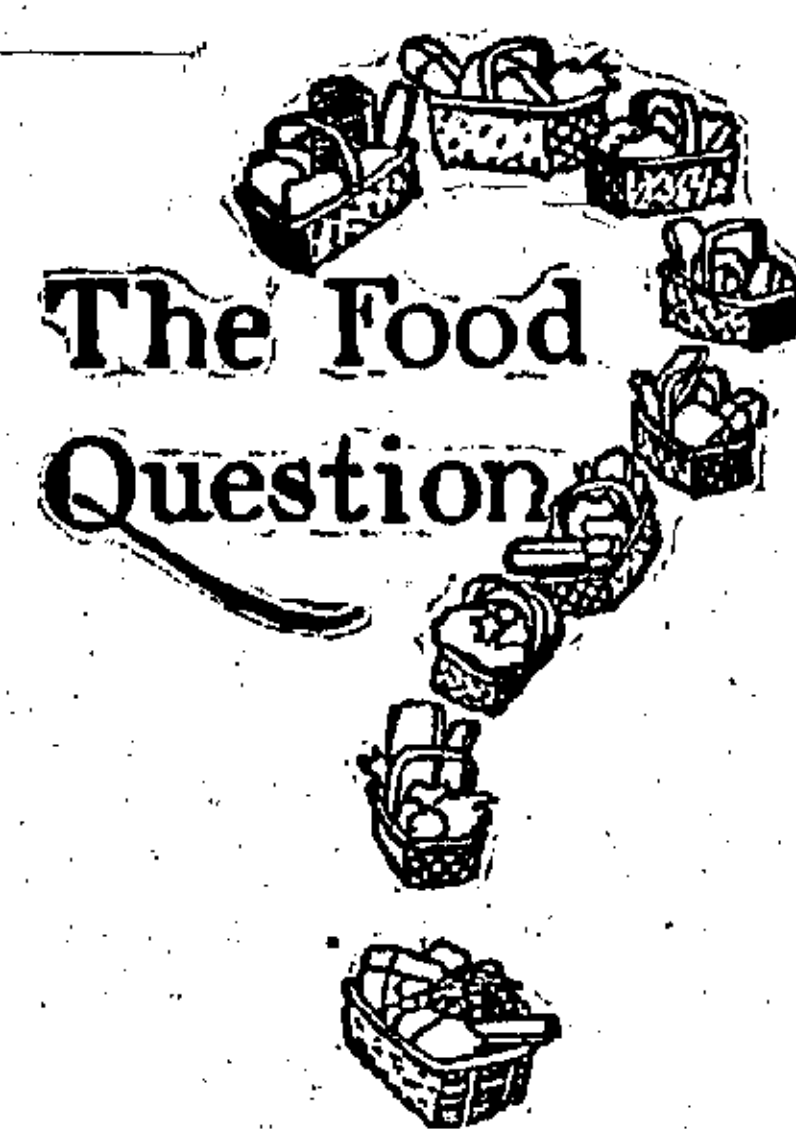
Sir Henry Berkeley then outlined the case for the plaintiff. He stated that Mr. Oxberry was a man who had lived in Hongkong for a considerable time. He was a decent, hard-working, civil man to those who employed him, and he was about the end of last year in the employ of the Hongkong Hotel, where he had been for twelve years, and where he bore a most excellent character. He was approached by Mr. Reichmann, who admitted that he had heard that he was a good man, to be manager and runner for the Grand Hotel, which Reichmann had bought. Mr. Oxberry, although he had served for twelve years, had no written agreement for any definite term with the Hongkong Hotel people, and although his tenure was pretty well fixed, it was not unusual, when he was offered a three years' certain engagement with board and lodgings for himself and his wife, that he should be glad to take it. Moreover, the position he was about to occupy was a higher and better one than he occupied at the Hongkong Hotel. He was to be not only runner, but manager. And in addition to getting a commission as runner he was to get a distinct, fixed and certain salary of \$200 a month for a term of three years. He was also to get what was a decidedly valuable addition to his salary, a shelter for his head and it was not only a shelter, but a comfortable place with good food and lodging for himself and his wife for three years. According to the case for the defendant, the plaintiff, who up to this time had been a decent, civil, obliging man, suddenly developed violent behaviour and outrageous conduct. Instead of being the decent steady-going man who for twelve years held a post in the Hongkong Hotel he suddenly became a drunkard—got blind drunk, as Mr. Reichmann said—longed about the hotel, and took the bar takings and held them in his hands so that anyone could take them from him. The plaintiff suddenly developed that extraordinary change. Why? Because he was supposed to have got a swelled head from the fact of having bettered himself by becoming a manager under this agreement. Now, the true story was that Mr. Oxberry in no wise altered his behaviour. He went regularly to every steamer from which likely passengers could be obtained for the hotel. There was not a jot of ground for questioning his activity and his diligence in that part of his duty, and the only evidence that could be brought against him was that of a probably biased youth whom Mr. Oxberry dismissed, and to whom he refused to give a character. The plaintiff would deny severely and distinctly the allegations of misconduct alleged against him, and he would say that it was not true that he was intoxicated at Christmas or New Year time. It was not true, as testified by the defendant and another witness, that Mr. Oxberry was either sitting down or lying down with the bar takings in his hands. Counsel had to say that the whole story was a tissue of falsehoods. Mr. Oxberry was not drunk, and he did not take the bar takings, but Mr. Reichmann took them himself. It was not true that Mr. Oxberry was guilty of the misconduct laid against him. The whole trouble was caused between two women, *Cherchez les femmes* and you will find the cause. Mr. Oxberry did not say that the defendant and his hotel could go to—, but he told him distinctly and positively that he would not permit his wife to be insulted by Mrs. Reichmann.

His Lordship—And that he was to remain on earth for that purpose?

Sir Henry Berkeley—No, he did not say that at all. I don't understand the allusion. The wife is not supposed to be an angel, is she?

At this stage the Court rose until this morning.

INTIMATIONS



EVER THINK
OF
BEST
PROVISIONS,
WINES
and
SPIRITS.

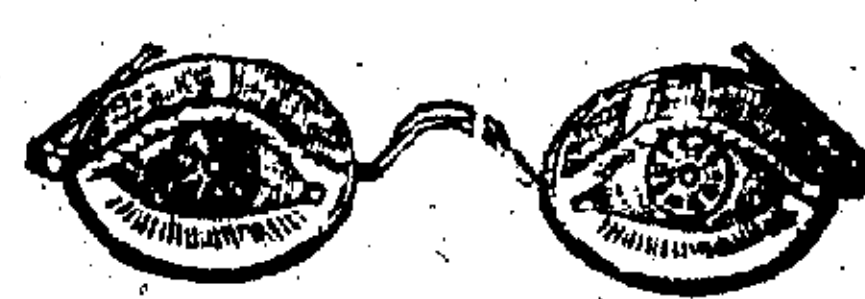
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N. LAZARUS
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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12. Telegraphic Address: PANGS CODES A.B.C. 5th Rd. Lieke's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the charges due on the following Goods at present in the custody of the above-named Company are paid within fourteen days from date hereof, the Goods will be sold and the proceeds applied to satisfy such charges.

W. S. BROWN, Acting Secretary.

35 cases said to contain Electric Powder, stored under Warrant 39161 on 6th November, 1905, in name and to the Order of HANG KEE.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1911. [825]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

For SHANGHAI NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE I.G.M. Steamship

Capit. J. Randermaier will leave for the above places TO-DAY, the 14th inst., at 10 a.m.

For further particulars, apply to NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1911. [5]
SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD., GÖTFENBURG.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

Having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th inst., at 9.30 a.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 23rd inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

GLOF WIJK & CO., CHINA AGENCIES AKTIEBOLAG, Agents.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1911. [822]
"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBORO, HULL, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENLOGAN." Capt. Jas. Macgregor, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 19th inst., at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHIRWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1911. [823]
NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"YORCK." Having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th inst., at 9.30 a.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 24th inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1911. [5]
ITALIAN MARBLE.

MONUMENTS, FIGURES, HEAD-STONES AND CROSSES in Stock at—BROWN, JONES & Co., 41, Morrison Hill Road.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1911. [776]

INTIMATIONS

PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

ON and after 15th inst., the following additional Cars will be run:—

WEEK DAYS:

7.15 A.M.

3.15 P.M.

8.10 P.M.

10.00 P.M.

10.30 P.M.

11.00 P.M.

11.30 P.M.

SUNDAYS:

9.15 A.M.

8.10 P.M.

10.00 P.M.

10.30 P.M.

11.00 P.M.

11.30 P.M.

The Service between 7.30 A.M. and 3 A.M. on week days will be every quarter of an hour instead of every ten minutes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1911. [788]
GEO. FENWICK & CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Postponed EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL at 12 Noon, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of June, 1911, when the following Special Resolutions will be submitted:—

1. That Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ltd., be wound up voluntarily.

2. That the partners in the firm of Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming, of Hongkong, be appointed Liquidators with power for any one of them to exercise any of the powers of such Liquidators.

The above Resolutions if passed will require confirmation at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors, JOHN L. ANDREW, General Manager.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1911. [812]

WANTED

WANTED.

BY a YOUNG LAD, fresh from School, employment as a Clerk; knows Short-hand and Typewriting. Moderate Salary to start with.

Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 3rd June, 1911. [787]

WANTED.

A NERGETIC AND EXPERIENCED CHINESE BROKER, who thoroughly understands the Sundry Goods Business. A Good Salary to a Capable Man.

Apply in writing to "X," Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 2nd June, 1911. [782]

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A Capable CHINESE with a good working knowledge of English desires employment. Satisfactory references as to character, &c.

Apply—A. B. C., Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 17th May, 1911. [715]

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

THE HULL of an IRON or STEEL VESSEL of about 400 tons gross register, in good preservation.

Apply to Box 61, Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 9th June, 1911. [803]

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

THE Business, Goodwill, Furniture, &c., &c., of "THE BOMBAY HOUSE RESTAURANT," situated in good locality with promising prospect.

Apply to 60, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 7th June, 1911. [794]

HOTEL FOR SALE.

AT Coast Port, as a going concern. Proprietor retiring.

For further Particulars apply to "HOTEL," Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 5th May, 1911. [671]

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"KENNIS" 76A, PEAK, SEVEN ROOMS, Large Verandah; American heating apparatus installed, making the House dry and comfortable throughout the year; Vegetable and Flower Gardens, Croquet Lawn. 15 minutes' walk from Tram, 7 minutes by Rickshaw. One of the best situations at the Peak, Cool in Summer, Warm in Winter.

Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD., Hongkong, 2nd February, 1911. [270]

FOR SALE.

REMAINING Portions of MARINE LOTS 31 and 36, at PRAYA EAST, Approximate Area, 43,000 Square Feet.

TO BE LET OR SOLD IN LOTS TO SUIT TENANTS OR PURCHASERS.

MARINE LOT No. 285

EXTENSIVE WATER FRONTAGE, DEEP WATER.

Apply—G. FENWICK & Co., LTD., ENGINEERS, &c., PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [111-112]

AUCTIONS

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY)

AND TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 14th and 15th June, 1911, at 10 A.M. each day, at H.M. NAVAL YARD, OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL AND VICTUALLING STORES, Comprising:—

OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES:—ASH HOIST and VERTICAL ENGINES, DRILLING MACHINE, SCREWING MACHINE, HOSES, LAMPS and LANTERNS, TOOLS, OLD IRON and METAL, ELECTRIC CABLES, VICES, SWITCHES, HYDRAULIC JACK, COAL SACKS, CANVAS, RAGS, OLD FLAGS, OLD INDIA-RUBBER, OLD LEATHERS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OLD BOATS, FURNITURE, ROPE, &c., &c.

OLD AND SURPLUS VICTUALLING STORES:—PROVISIONS, Seamen's CLOTHING, BLANKETS, Officers' Mess TRAPS, (A Quantity of ELECTRO-PLATED ARTICLES) and TABLE LINENS, IMPLEMENTS, Seamen's Mess UTENSILS, OAK STAVES, &c., &c.

TERMS of SALE:—As detailed in the Catalogue.

HUGHES & HOUGH, By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty, Hongkong, 13th June 1911. [820]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES. PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSEURS HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, On MONDAY, the 19th day of June, 1911, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central (Corner of Ice House Street),

The following VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, &c.:—

All those two pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and registered in the Land Office respectively as MARINE LOT No. 264 and MARINE LOT No. 265, together with the messuages thereon known as Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, Praya, Kennedy Town.

Annual Crown rent payable in respect of Marine Lot No. 264—\$182.00; and in respect of Marine Lot No. 265—\$203.00. Area, Marine Lot No. 264—16,351 square feet; Marine Lot No. 265—18,805 square feet or thereabouts.

Each of the above Lots are held for the unexpired residue of the term of 999 years commencing on the 24th day of June, 1887.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to—

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1911. [800]

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction, Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 19th day of June, 1911, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND West of Pokfulam Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to—

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1911. [800]

G. R.

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For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to—

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1911. [800]

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For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to—

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1911. [800]

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, in one of the Sheds of the Harbour Department Dock, situated near the BARRA JOSS HOUSE, in Macao, the Administrative Council of the Gunboat "PATRIA" will hold a Public Auction of the following Old and Surplus Articles:—

ROPES, CANVAS, IRON, BRASS and ZINC SHEETS, KITCHEN UTENSILS and SUNDRY SHIP'S STORES;

THE MACHINERY, BOILER and ACCESSORIES of a STEAM PINNACE. The Reserve Price of this Lot is \$500.00. Goods will be sold in suitable lots.

TERMS:—Cash on the fall of the hammer. Goods to be removed at once.

Administrative Council of the Gunboat "PATRIA," Macao, 10th June, 1911.

The Secretary and Treasurer, BAZILIO AUGUSTO DE ALMEIDA, Paymaster.

Macao, 11th June, 1911. [821]

YOU

Can always get the best quality LOCAL BEEF and MUTTON and AUSTRALIAN FROZEN MUTTON, LAMB, RABBITS, HARES.

From THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD. Butcher's Dept. Price list on application. [36]

TO LET

TO LET.

OFFICES on Ground and First Floor in Chater Road. Very central position. WOODLANDS VILLA, West, 25, Seymour Road.

No. 9, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE (Shop). The EYRIE, No. 13, Peak, newly Painted and Colour-washed.

BEACONSFIELD, from 1st June, 1911. No. 57, PRAYA GRANDE, Macao.

FOR SALE.—FOR CREST, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.

Apply to—LIVESTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 31st May, 1911. [118]

TO LET.

9, MOUNTAIN VIEW (at present occupied by E. R. HALLIFAX, Esq.). From 1st May, 1911.

10, MOUNTAIN VIEW. Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 4th April, 1911. [491]

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 4, Des Vaux Road CENTRAL. FOUR ROOMS on Ground Floor of College Chambers for Offices (2 minuts' from Clock Tower). Can be let separately. Rent moderate.

G. DOWNS in Masons Lane, good for storage of Wines and other Articles. Rent moderate.

Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD., Hongkong, 2nd June, 1911. [627]

TO LET.

No. 3, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon, from 1st August.

Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 9th June, 1911. [804]

TO LET.

TOP FLOOR, No. 6, Ice House Street, suitable for Office and/or Dwelling purposes.

Apply—A. B. AVASIA, No. 1, Duddell Street, Hongkong, 9th June, 1911. [8.5]

TO LET—NEAR CLOCK TOWER.

SEVERAL CONVENIENTLY SITUATED ROOMS, suitable for Offices. Ground and First Floor.

Apply—"REX," Post Office Box 418, Hongkong, 9th May, 1911. [687]

TO LET.

AN OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings

Apply—A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD., Hongkong, 8th June, 1911. [799]

TO LET.

GODOWNS, No. 4, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD., Hongkong, 1st June, 1911. [116]

TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES newly painted and colour-washed throughout. Cheap rent. NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yau-mai, Area 85,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, Hongkong, 14th February, 1911. [543]

TO LET.

GODOWNS, 95 and 96, Praya East.

Apply—CHATER & MODY, Hongkong, 31st March, 1911. [121]

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MACDONNELL-ROAD.

FLAT in Blue Buildings, 4, Praya East. 19, CONDUIT ROAD.

GODOWNS, To Let, at Blue Buildings, 4A, Praya East.

"O'BEGGAN" 39, The Peak. OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING, 4th floor. GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST. SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East, corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door.

Also New EUROPEAN FLATS, adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD., Hongkong, 10th June, 1911. [113]

TO LET.

TWO OFFICES on 1st Floor of Hotel Mansions.

Apply to—HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [575]

TO BE LET.

No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (Shop), Opposite the Post Office.

No. 2A, D'AGUIAR STREET (Suitable for Godown, Etc.). All of which are at present occupied by VIENNA CAFE & Co., LTD.

For Particulars, Etc., Apply to—YEE SANG FAT, Same Address, Hongkong, 24th February, 1911. [362]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDELL STREET.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD., Hongkong, 1st June, 1911. [114]

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP ... Gold \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUND ... Gold \$3,250,000

HEAD OFFICE: 60 Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE: 35 Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS:<



NAPIER JOHNSTONES'

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

1745.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG,
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.Shiploads of
thirst-quencher

Is a description which may be applied to the cargoes of the vessels "Circé" and "Ottar," which dropped anchor recently in Liverpool docks. The first brought 50,000 gallons and the second 40,000 gallons of pure health-giving lime juice, direct from the island of Montserrat—the famous tropical home of the cultivated lime-fruit from which comes

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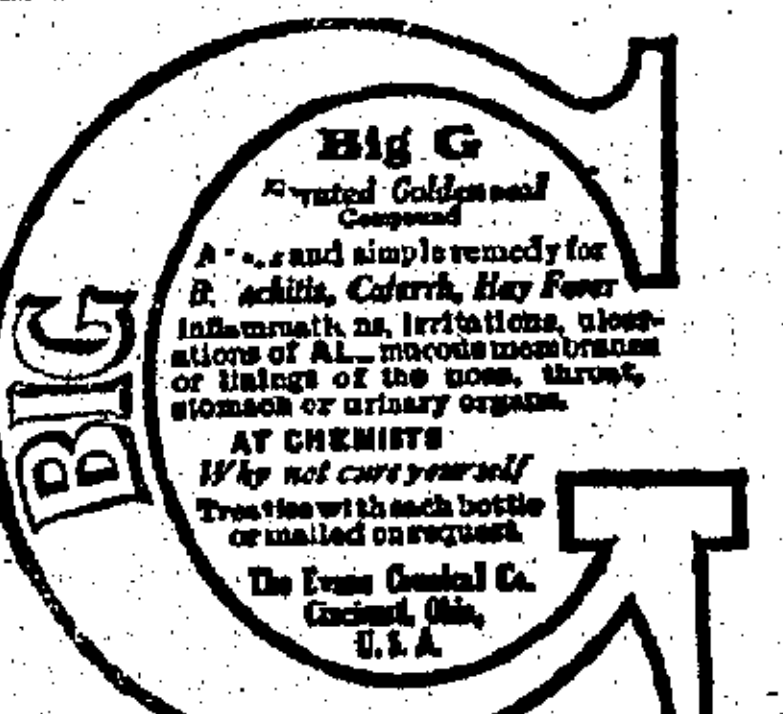
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THE OBESE.

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WORM TABLETS

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Sweetener
Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most
agreeable method of administering the
only certain remedy for Intestinal or
Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild,
and especially adapted for children.
To be obtained of all Druggists.
Prepared by THOMAS KEATING,
London, Eng.

INDIA AND THE PREFERENCE
POLICY.
WHAT INDIA HAS TO GIVE.

The following article is from the *Englishman* (Calcutta):—
There is a touch of impertinence in Mr. Lloyd George's question: "What could India give in return for preference on Empire goods in the British market?" If Mr. Lloyd George and his fanatic-driven colleagues in the Government enter into another "bandolier" like the Opium Agreement with China, there will be precious little left for India to give anybody. The Chancellor of the Exchequer asked the question in reply to the debate in the House of Commons on Monday on the motion in favour of a preference to Empire-grown teas. The result of the debate was, of course, a foregone conclusion. In a Parliament constituted as the present is, preference of any kind has very little chance, and the motion was defeated by 212 to 147. But this is no occasion for despair. The debate served to demonstrate the anomaly of the existing fiscal relations between Great Britain and India, and, to an even greater extent, it revealed the flimsy foundations on which the opposition to Imperial Preference rests. When Mr. Lloyd George asked what has India to give in return, and when he says it would be preposterous to ask India to discriminate against the United States, he seems to be under the impression that the Indian Government exercises a free hand in these matters, whereas the plain truth is that the fiscal system of India is hampered and engineered by the short-sighted Free Trade theorists who occupy the seats of the mighty at Westminster. These gentlemen did not dream of the sacrifices several millions of India's annual revenue without so much as a "By your leave." Nor is it thought preposterous to continue imposing an excise duty on cotton goods in opposition to the opinion of official and non-official India. As a matter of justice the Government of India should be given a larger measure of autonomy in fiscal matters, and should not be absolutely under the control of the Home Government as it is to-day. The officials responsible for Indian finance made no attempt to do what is right for India and just to all other interests concerned.

Mr. Lloyd George took a very narrow and short-sighted view of the question under discussion. According for the sake of argument his statement that India takes four-fifths of her important manufactured goods from Great Britain, it is absurd to suppose that this proportion is likely to continue under present fiscal conditions, and he would be a very poor finance minister who could not find, in the wide range of imports, articles on which India could give a preference that would prove of material advantage to British trade. Mr. Lloyd George is short-sighted because he does not take into consideration the changing conditions of India's foreign trade, especially here in the East. A close study of statistics would convince him, for instance, that although Great Britain has a long lead in exports of metal manufactures to India, other countries, notably Germany, Belgium and the United States, are making remarkable progress—a progress infinitely greater in comparison than that of Great Britain when we bear in mind that the political relations between the latter and India must determine in a very large degree the course of trade. To take one small item only, it is at least significant that whilst imports of machinery and mill work from the United Kingdom fell from Rs. 6,16,16,577 in 1908-9 to Rs. 4,12,51,483 in 1910-11, those from Germany rose from Rs. 12,36,712 to Rs. 14,00,018; and those from America increased from Rs. 14,77,173 to Rs. 25,88,764. A similar phenomenon is noticeable in many other articles of import. It is like the writing on the wall. And the danger to the cotton trade of Great Britain is even greater. The British manufacturer has enjoyed many years of virtual monopoly in the Far East. He has seen his monopoly broken down in China, mainly through the growth of the Japanese industry. If he takes the trouble to look beneath figures of dazzling magnitude he will discover that his valuable market in India is being threatened in the same way—not so much by the growth of the indigenous industry as by the steady strides of Japanese imports.

A few weeks ago, after desperate negotiations, the British Government induced Japan to modify her new Tariff, but the Tariff is still protective in that it enables Japan to build up cotton and other industries at the expense of British manufactures. Only a blind fanatic would persist in the belief that this Tariff-built industry will not in the near future become a formidable competitor with Lancashire in India. Its advance guards have come already. Japan enjoys a virtual monopoly of the trade in hosiery. In general cotton goods she is rapidly advancing to the place of a formidable competitor with the United Kingdom. When the main body comes, Lancashire will be very glad of a preference for her cotton goods, and other centres of British industry will be equally glad of a preference on their particular commodities. A vast change, in fact, is coming over the commercial situation in the East, and before many years have passed Great Britain will need to fight hard to retain her hold on a market which, as civilisation grows, will become more and more valuable. Free Trade at Home will be no help to her here in India, and she will find it more important to secure her Indian markets than to avoid offending China or Japan. This fear of causing irritation has become a bogey to mercenary Free Traders; but if any nation under the sun has had cause for irritation it is the United Kingdom, whose manufactures have been shut out of market after market, without so much as a little finger being raised in retaliation. This may be Free Trade, but it is not business. And it was not business that dictated the Chancellor of the Exchequer's argument against a preference for Empire-grown goods. Such a preference would be merely trading cost to the United Kingdom; but it would help to secure for the British manufacturer what is destined to remain one of the most valuable markets in the world. When Mr. Lloyd George asks what India has to give in return for a paltry million or two, he had better look and see. He need go no further than the trade return of a British India; and from there he will also find out that Free Trade is a delusion and a snare to British trade in the East.

THEATRE CARS ON TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAINS.

It is said that in the near future the Canadian Pacific Railway will give considerable attention to the use of moving pictures in a special theatre car on its Transcontinental trains in the Prairie Provinces and in British Columbia. It is intended that these pictures will serve a double purpose. Travellers will be shown world-famous scenery through which they pass during the night, and at the same time the C. P. R. and the Dominion of Canada will be given a big advertisement. It is also intended that the pictures shall be reproduced in the principal centres of Great Britain and the United States, as well as other countries.

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

VEGETABLES AND CHARACTER.

A Paris contemporary states that a well-known doctor recently read a paper before a meeting of medical men on the influence of vegetables upon the character, the brain, and the senses. According to the doctor, the potato develops an evenness of temper and calmness of thought. The carrot acts as a stimulant to the character, and is recommended for biliousness and to peevish or jealous persons. Spinach develops ambitious dreams and energy. Sorrel, despite its acidity, induces sadness and provokes night-mare. All workers should eat white hartsnoots. Peas, we can understand, are not calculated to help serious thought, and the cauliflower induces egotism.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

A Chinese lay doctor, Ya-Mei-Min, the first to gain a diploma in medicine, is, we learn through a French source, an entertaining person, not only on account of his scientific knowledge, but the patriotic zeal with which she defends the customs of the land of her birth. For instance, she will not adopt European fashions in dress. We are more logical and better advised in our customs than Europeans think, says the lady doctor. Look at my dress. It is practically one piece, comfortable, and lends freedom of movement. You must admit it is more rational than the robes bought in Paris. In regard to the custom of wearing feet in China, but when I see European women in their tight and narrow costumes, I say the time will come when there will be formed a society of hygiene to combat the tight dress.

MOUSE'S NEST OF BANK NOTES.

In a village in Tyrol (writes F. W. Stoddard in the *Field*) a butcher lately wised from time to time a number of five and ten kronen bank notes from a drawer where he kept his money, and was unable to discover the thief. At last he saw traces of mice in the drawer and on the counter, and on following them up he found a mouse's nest. The nest was made of scraps of the missing bank notes, which the owner collected and took to the bank in the nearest town, where they were pieced and repaired. Of the original value of the notes, amounting to 190 kronen, the bank handed the butcher 160 kronen, the rest being "lost material."

CIRCUMLOCUTION.

A delightful story of circumlocution comes from Prague. One of the latest imposing of the bridges in the city, the Liebnitz Bridge, connects two suburbs. Some time ago, last summer to be precise, the toll collector discovered that some rabbits had invaded the district, and concluded that their burrowing might threaten the stability of the bridge, so he called the burgomaster's attention to the matter. The burgomaster decided that it did not come within his province, but he sent the representation to the committee managing the public slaughter-houses. The committee examined the rabbits, and found they were wild, so they could do nothing, and as it was a close time, the aid of the sportsmen could not be impressed. Still they did not relieve them of their moral responsibility.

The Prague Slaughter-house Committee in turn informed the Stadtrat, and the matter was not within their jurisdiction; yet the stability of the bridge was beyond all things necessary, so the dossier was sent to the central authority for buildings. The body went into the matter, and concluded that the water authority should deal with the subject. But no, the water board opined that it was for the conservators of rivers and this body decided that rabbits could not be brought within the domain of things fluvial, and that the burgomaster was the right party to take action. The dossier having completed the circle of possible departmental travels, the burgomaster decided to act. He appointed a committee of investigation. The committee went to the bridge in four carriages, and then they learned that the rabbits had taken their departure for some months. At least, this is what the *Munchener Nachrichten* says.

AN ARMED CLASS ROOM.

Dr. Vinogradoff, the Oxford Professor of Jurisprudence, recently began a course of lectures at Moscow University, where he once filled the History chair, and he explained, says the *University Correspondent*, why he had to abandon this enterprise and how much of the trouble in Russian Universities arises. "I personally considered it impossible to lecture in a room surrounded by policemen with loaded rifles, and so did many of my colleagues. When the Moscow University made representations to the Government in the sense that it was impossible to have two sets of authorities—the academic authority and the police authority—and when the rector, the assistant rector, and the proctor resigned their administrative offices, they were dismissed from their professorships. Twenty-four other professors and lecturers then resigned."

THE GERMAN NAVAL PROGRAMME FOR 1911. It is now definitely announced that one of the three German Dreadnought battleships of the 1911 programme will be built at the Imperial yard at Wilhelmshaven. This is the ship which will be known until her launch as "S" the 38th battleship of the Navy and the 16th German Dreadnought battleship. The allocation of the orders for the other two battleships of the 1911 programme has not yet been disclosed. A certain special interest, the *Times* correspondent at Berlin says, attaches to this year's arrangements, as the completion of this year's three ships will mean the completion of the process of substituting Dreadnoughts for older types of battleships throughout the High Sea Fleet. When these ships are finished the two battleship squadrons of the High Sea Fleet will consist entirely of Dreadnoughts—squadron at Wilhelmshaven and the other squadron at Kiel, but both, thanks to the widening of the Kiel Canal, equally available in the North Sea and the Baltic. Although the canal Dreadnoughts will apparently be able to pass the canal next year or at any rate as soon as there are any Dreadnoughts ready to station at Kiel.

THE ARMING OF MERCHANT STEAMERS. In the House of Commons last month Mr. Midgmore asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether, in the interests of British commerce protection, the Admiralty would consider the desirability of permanently arming certain merchant steamers making long voyages with such weapons as would enable them to defend themselves against possible enemies of their own class; whether such weapons could be placed on board for use in emergency; and whether vessels so armed or provided could follow, when on their passages, such routes as might be determined by an Admiralty representative and the shipowners. Mr. McKenna replied that the Admiralty are not prepared to recommend the action proposed in the question.

HANDICAP RACE IN THE AIR.

In the recent aeroplane race from Brooklands to Brighton the winner was the Spanish man, Mr. Gustav Hamel, who covered the forty miles in 57 mins. 10 secs. Lieutenant Snowden-Smith arrived second in a Bristol biplane in 1 hr.

Zimtas, Gees, and Mr. D. Graham Gilmour, third, in a Bristol biplane in 1 hr. 37 mins. Mr. H. Pixton also started in his Roe biplane, but was obliged to descend about twelve miles from Brighton, although he finished the course later. The weather from an early hour was ideal, and there was practically an entire absence of wind of any strength. The racers flew comparatively low at the start. There was a slight overhead haze, and this probably would have proved troublesome at a high altitude. Near Brighton, however, the machines were flying so high that the identity of the biplanes could not be established. Large crowds were present at both start and finish. Mr. Hamel ascended again in the evening and flew back to Brooklands, the first return trip made in an aeroplane between Brooklands and Brighton in one day.

THE BRITISH PRINCE'S 'VALESTY' CAREER. It is understood that the Prince of Wales' University career will not be of a perfunctory character. It is practically settled that his Royal Highness will reside, as did King Edward, at both Oxford and Cambridge, but in any case his residence will be such as to enable him to pursue his studies thoroughly. The King went to the middle of the two Universities last year. The Duke of Albany went to Oxford, and the Duke of Clarence to Cambridge.

MOCK FUNERAL OF AN UNDERGRADUATE.

GREATEST "RAG" IN HISTORY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Never within memory have the Cambridge Undergraduates "ragged" as they did one afternoon last month, when a well-known Trinity Hall sportsman, who had recently been doing great things on the cricket field, was "sent down," and was accorded a mock funeral on the most gigantic scale the town has ever known.

Every fancy costume kept by theatrical costumiers and others was let out on hire, and undergraduates who were too late to hire a costume made one. One had a three-and-a-half sackcloth, trimmed with ashes. Others brought a street organ, draped in purple and black.

Early on the scene was a cab containing the Devil, followed by a hansom-cab with four undergraduates inside, four outside, and two sitting on the horse—and most of them in pyjamas. Practically every vehicle in the town was chartered.

The procession was headed by a van containing eight masked bandmen. The hearse came next with "the dead man" walking at the side. Next came the unfortunate man charged with a very small donkey. A cab with a large printed notice, "Alas, my poor brother," contained the "dead man's" brother. But perhaps the most pathetic figure was the heart-broken widow.

For fully half a mile the procession strolled, and so dense were the crowds that it took an hour to make the journey of a mile to the railway station, where the scene was witnessed in the history of Cambridge. Undergraduates climbed on to roofs and even on to the top of trains.

The train that was to take away the "dead man" had nearly as many undergraduates on the top of it as there were on the platform, and from this vantage point they knocked off policemen's helmets and dangled red herrings on pieces of string.

Cambridge will know no more the student who has been "sent down," but it will not soon forget him.

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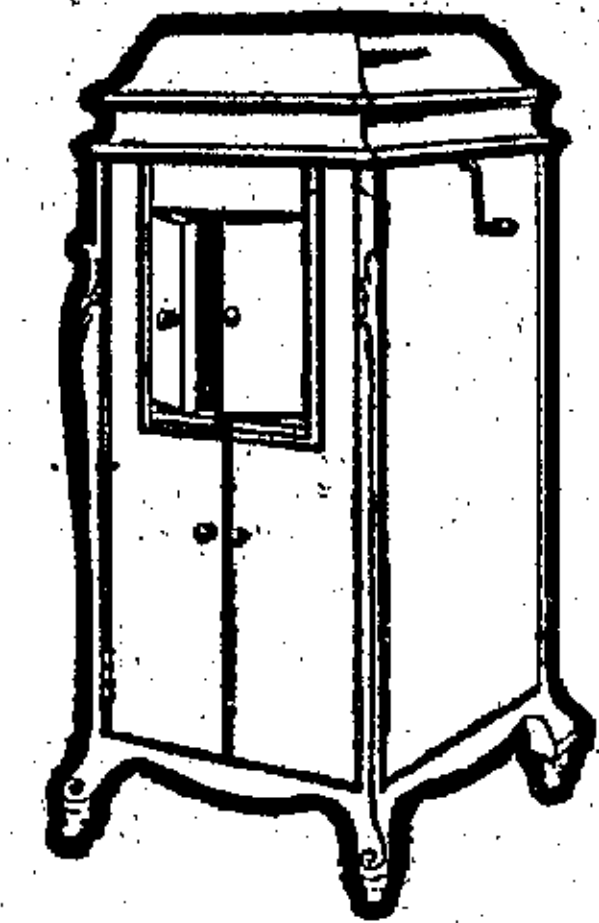
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Hornpipe Rag

A Branch of Nourance
Please don't tell my wife
Father was out
Foolish Questions
Hello! People
Fombaro March
Fancies Men's Thoughts
Arrah Wanne
Yaller Gal (Laughing Song)
The Billy Cavalier (Merry Widow)
Gay Gassoon (Banjo)
Roll on Silver Moon (Yodel)
Yankee Prince Selection
Nourance
Ring o' Roses from (Dollar Princess)
I hear you calling me
Medley of Irish Jigs
Mikado Selection
Teddy Bear's Picnic
Moon, Dear
Humorous Variations
Never Introduce your Bloke to your lady friend
Nadamo Butterfly Selection
The Moon has his eyes on you
"Balance Corner" Luncheon
Polka Fantasia Selection
Serenade (Pierrot)
Dollar Princess, Medley
Take me up with you, dearie
If you alone were mine (Two Stop)

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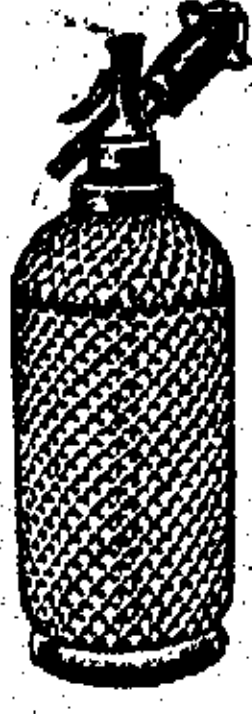
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having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Car o by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.
Goods not cleared by 17th inst., at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.
Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representative on the 14th inst., at 11 A.M. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Tax BANK LINE, Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1911. [817]

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Mr. AH YAU, Hongkong Stall, Ferry Wharf

BARBARIANS.

"China," said the learned Professor of Greek, "is a very remarkable country. I don't ask you to believe all that is said concerning its antiquity as a civilisation. It may be true that the Chinese knew everything we know ages ago, before our forefathers had begun even to realise their own ignorance. On the other hand, it may not be true—not at all true. We must needs preserve our armour of scepticism; otherwise we relapse into the condition of savages. I confess I cannot pretend to realise the soul of China. Nor does the subject interest me very much for its own sake. A people so un-Hellenic! You understand me?"

"Beyond doubt the Chinese learning is ancient. It is not on that account, however, that I grant the country to be so remarkably, but in regard to the extraordinarily limited character of the educational curriculum."

"I am told that the test of the learning of a Chinaman is the extent of his acquaintance with the literature of his own land. You say they are changing all that. It may be so. I am, as I say, sceptical by nature and obligation. But it is certain that, if they are changing, they have not yet changed."

"What wonder that such a nation has not progressed for hundreds of years? Think of the deadening consequences of an education in one's own classics! For the developing brain to be run into one mould! To miss the broadening effect of training in the great books of antiquity! Can you conceive what would have been without Homer and Virgil, Plato and Cicero, and the rest of those models of form, those libraries of salutary maxims and maxims, on which we have been nourished, and by means of which, please God, Englishmen will preserve through centuries yet to come those qualities which have made them the admiration, if not the object of affection, of the whole world?"

"Greek and Latin are threatened by the modern innovator ignorant of their grammar, and therefore of their meaning. But we shall never consent to let them go. We are too dependent on them for our virtues, to suffer such a rape. Had we lacked the classics, where should we be to-day? I answer, in pretty much the same position as China. The classics have opened the mind of our youth. Strong in the strength of the classics, we have plunged into uncharted seas of thought; have conquered our foes and adventured into lands unknown; built up our own characters and moulded the characters of others."

"And the poor Chinese? They have stayed where they were. Their eyes have been fixed on the mental possessions handed down to them, as the eyes of an introspective man are fixed on his own virtues and failings. They keep on spinning like the spider from their own insides. Hence they have no more perspective than a spider."

"They are spiders. Human spiders. Greedy, feeding no farther than the confines of the web, ignorant of the existence. Whereas the Greeks—"

While the Professor was saying this in England, a Chinaman who could repeat 27,000 verses of Confucius and the other Chinese classics was addressing a circle of his admirers in his own land.

"I don't deny," he told them, "that England is all Western nations the one most open to material civilization. She has robbed and killed us rather less than some of the other peoples. The needs of liberty have been woven in her. In certain respects she is not altogether unadmirable. Under an enlightened system of education the highest qualities might be produced in her. But I cannot think that either her riches or her virtues can be lasting, because she has no root, and seems unwilling to get one."

"Her system of education, as it has been explained to me by one of her learned men whom I met on my travels in our country, is incomprehensible in its simplicity—incomprehensible to us, I mean. The son of a rich Englishman—and there are many rich Englishmen—is at an early age forbidden to read the books written in English. He is consigned to hazy barracks called public schools, in which the only literature recognised is that produced by a few Greek and Latin authors."

"These books he is not taught to like. No, I cannot say whether they are likeable. Probably not. So far as I could gather from my English acquaintance, they are mainly concerned with the history of Greece and Rome and with the barbarous exploits of mythological heroes. There is also philosophy—or what passes for such in the Western world. At any rate, not the kind of thing we Chinese would be prepared to put in the hands of our sons."

"But the object of this strange education, it appears, is not the appreciation of the classics, as they call the Greek and Latin books. The two languages are indeed taught by force rather than persuasion. The boys are made to turn Greek and Latin into English, and English into Greek and Latin. Great importance is attached to correct grammar, and the boy who succeeds in writing the best Latin verses receives as a prize the post of Prime Minister for the year. The duties of this office are not very onerous, and the salary is large enough to make every boy eager to compose Latin epics. Consolation prizes take the form of seats in the Cabinet; these seats being well gilded."

"The consequence is that the youth of England knows nothing of its own language and literature. Yet the English writers are said to be not contemptible. One Shakespeare is generally acknowledged to be the noblest of modern European writers, and there are poets in plenty whose morality, I am told, is beyond reproach. Two or three of the most famous historians also are English. The English boy, however, is prevented from attaining to any knowledge of them. His guardians prefer him to be learned in the ancient lore of other countries than to appreciate that of his own."

"Could anything more ridiculous be imagined? Here is a nation gifted with a literature which it ignores, a source of education in its own living tongue which it allows to dry up, while it refreshes itself from an old foreign fountain. It is as though we refused the Chinese youth access to the Chinese classics and insisted on their reading nothing but that poetry, philosophy, and history which the English despise."

"Can you wonder that a people trained in this way should be superficial, frivolous, ignorant, barren, and well-nigh beastly?"

THOMAS LLOYD, in *Evening Standard* and *St. James's Gazette*.

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WEATHER REPORT.

On the 13th at 11.55 a.m.—The depression lying over the N.E. part of the Sea of Japan yesterday has moved into the Pacific.

The barometer has fallen moderately over S. China and Tongking and pressure conditions have now approached the normal in those areas. Pressure is highest over the Pacific to the Eastward of the Bonins. It is relatively low over S.W. China and Tongking.

Moderate S. monsoon may be expected over the N. part of the China Sea.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood... Same as No. 1.
Formosa Channel... Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between... Same as No. 1.
Hongkong and Lamook... Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between... Same as No. 1.
Hongkong and Hainan... Same as No. 1.

* S.E. and S. winds, moderate; fine as a whole, but some showers.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

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| SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SIMLA and YOKOHAMA | SIMLA Capt. C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R. | 6 A.M., 15th June | Freight and Passage. |
| SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA | PALMERO Capt. J. B. Fergusson, R.N.R. | About 22nd June | Freight only. |
| SHANGHAI | DELTA Capt. E. P. Martin, R.N.R. | About 22nd June | Freight and Passage. |
| LONDON via USUAL PORTS | ARADIA Capt. S. Barham | Noon, 24th June | See Special Advertisement. |

For Further Particulars apply to

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Hongkong, 14th June, 1911.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

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| MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE | "TAIYUAN" | On 14th June, 10 A.M. |
| SWATOW, CHEFOO and NEWCHANG | "KWANGSE" | On 14th June, Noon. |
| SWATOW, TSINGTAU, WEIHAI-WEI, and TIENTSIN | "HUTCHOW" | On 14th June, 5 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI | "LINAN" | On 15th June, 4 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI | "CHINHUA" | On 17th June, 11 A.M. |
| SHANGHAI | "SUNGKIANG" | On 18th June, 10 A.M. |
| MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO | "KAIFONG" | On 20th June, 4 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI | "ANHUI" | On 21st June, 4 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI | "CHENAN" | On 24th June, 11 A.M. |

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, TAIPEI

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| SINGAPORE | "HOPKINS" | Wednesday, 14th June, Noon. |
| SANDAKAN | "HATSANG" | Wednesday, 14th June, Noon. |
| SHANGHAI | "LOKSANG" | Thursday, 15th June, Noon. |
| MANILA | "LOKSANG" | Saturday, 17th June, 2 P.M. |
| MANILA | "YUENSANG" | Saturday, 24th June, 2 P.M. |
| SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA | "POOKSANG" | Monday, 26th June, 2 P.M. |

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| "HATCHING" | Capt. W. C. Passmore | TUESDAY, 20th June, at 11 A.M. |
| "HAIMUN" | Capt. J. W. Evans | FRIDAY, 23rd June, at 11 A.M. |

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HOMEWARD.

| FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA: | FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG: |
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| S.S. SILVIA ... 19th June. | S.S. SCANDIA ... 25th June |
| S.S. HELLAS ... 20th June | FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP: |
| S.S. SPERZA ... 1st July | S.S. SITRONIA ... 26th June |
| S.S. SILERIA ... 12th July | FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG: |
| S.S. AMBRIA ... 23rd July | S.S. SLAVONIA ... 8th July |
| S.S. ALERIA ... 9th Aug. | FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG: |
| S.S. SUEBIA ... 25th Aug. | S.S. BRASLIA ... 9th July |
| S.S. SUEBIA ... 6th Sept. | FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG: |
| | S.S. SPEZIA ... 6th Aug. |
| | FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG: |
| | S.S. BRISGAVIA ... 7th Aug. |

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 2th June, 1911.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

IMPERIAL JAPANESE
TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY at SAN FRANCISCO to all Points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA and with TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES for EUROPE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

| STEAMERS | TONS | CAPTAIN | DATE OF SAILING |
|--------------|--------|---------------|--------------------------|
| CHIYO MARU | 21,000 | W. W. Greene | FRIDAY, June 30th, Noon. |
| AMERICA MARU | 11,000 | A. G. Stevens | FRIDAY, July 21st, Noon. |
| TENYO MARU | 21,000 | E. Beni | FRIDAY, July 23rd, Noon. |
| NIPPON MARU | 11,000 | H. S. Smith | FRIDAY, Aug. 18th, Noon. |

† Triple Screws, turbine engines. † Twin Screws.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office. THE Triple Screw Steamer "CHIYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 30th June, at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In Connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY OF MEXICO at MANZANILLO).

Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILIAN PORTS

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

| STEAMERS | TONS | CAPTAIN | DATE OF SAILING |
|---------------|--------|--------------|----------------------------|
| HONGKONG MARU | 11,000 | H. Hinokuma | SATURDAY, June 17th, Noon. |
| KIYO MARU | 17,500 | H. Nishi | TUESDAY, Aug. 15th, Noon. |
| BUYO MARU | 10,500 | K. Hashimoto | SATURDAY, Oct. 14th, Noon. |

THE Steamer "HONGKONG MARU" will be despatched for MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILIAN PORTS via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 17th June, at Noon.

FARES FROM HONGKONG.

| TO | FARE |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| SAN FRANCISCO | \$ 45-0-0, Single |
| NEW YORK | \$ 60-0-0, " |
| LONDON | \$ 71-0-0, " |
| " | \$ 120-0-0, Return 6 Months |
| " | \$ 125-0-0, " 24 " |
| SALINA CRUZ or MANZANILLO | Yen. 420.00, Single |
| VALPARAISO | Yen. 570.00, " |

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) are granted to the undermentioned and their families when travelling at their own expense:—

TO EUROPEAN PORTS:—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular or Civil Services located in Asia, European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan.

TO CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES PORTS:—Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, and U.S.A., Consular Officials stationed at Ports of Call.

TO ALL PORTS:—Missionaries and their families.

(These concessions apply to San Francisco Line Only).

These magnificent steamers are most up-to-date and luxurious in every way. Excellent cuisine and accommodation.

"TENYO MARU" and "CHIYO MARU" are fitted with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws. Record Speed 21½ knots.

Through Bills of Lading issued to North, Central and South American Ports.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, LOCAL MANAGER,
King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

| FOR | STEAMERS | TONS (Gross reg.) | LEAVES. |
|---|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA | "CHICAGO MARU" | 6,182 | WED'DAY, 12th July, at 11 A.M. |
| VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA | "MEXICO MARU" | 6,061 | TUESDAY, 27th June, at 11 A.M. |
| | "CANADA MARU" | 6,065 | TUESDAY, 25th July, at 11 A.M. |

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage. Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given to transshipment connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

| FOR | STEAMERS | LEAVES. |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY | "EOSHU MARU" | WED'DAY, 14th June, at 10 A.M. |
| TAMSUI via SWATOW and AMOY | "DAIGI MARU" | SUNDAY, 18th June, at 10 A.M. |

During the two months of July and August, Return Tickets to Fochow available Three Months will be issued at the Special Rates of:—

1ST CLASS \$45.50 2ND CLASS \$20.90.

For information of Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings

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S. HIROL,
MANAGER*"The Beer That's Brewed to Suit The Climate"*

JUST THE THING FOR A PICNIC

A SMALL CASK OF

O. B.
BEER.

Fresh from the Brewery.

*"Just Try It"*U.S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

Only Line taking the warm SOUTHERN ROUTE across the PACIFIC via HONOLULU, OAHU, the most Fertile and Beautiful Island of the PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

| STEAMERS | TONS | SAILING DATES |
|-----------|--------|---------------------------------|
| MANCHURIA | 27,000 | SATURDAY, 24th June, at 1 P.M. |
| MONGOLIA | 27,000 | SATURDAY, 15th July, at 1 P.M. |
| KOREA | 18,000 | FRIDAY, 11th Aug., at 1 P.M. |
| SIBERIA | 18,000 | FRIDAY, 26th Aug., at 1 P.M. |
| MANCHURIA | 27,000 | FRIDAY, 8th Sept., at 1 P.M. |
| MONGOLIA | 27,000 | SATURDAY, 30th Sept., at 1 P.M. |
| KOREA | 18,000 | SATURDAY, 28th Oct., at 1 P.M. |
| SIBERIA | 18,000 | FRIDAY, 10th Nov., at 1 P.M. |

† Twin Screws.
All Steamers are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy.

THE P.M. S.S. "MANCHURIA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 24th June, at 1 P.M.

FARES: HONGKONG to LONDON \$71 10s. 0d. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH and MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) Granted upon Application.

To European Ports:—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and/or Civil Services located in Asia, to European Officials in the Services of the Governments of China and Japan. To United States Ports:—Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, U.S.P.H. & M.H. Services, U.S. Consul Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls stationed at Ports of Call. To United States and Canadian Ports:—Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Officials of the Governments of China and Japan. These Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and to their families. To all points:—Missionaries and their families.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

CHINA.....10,200 Tons FRIDAY, 16th June, at 1 P.M.

PERSIA.....9,000 Tons FRIDAY, 4th Aug., at 1 P.M.

THE S.S. "CHINA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 16th June, at 1 P.M.

On the Fine MAIL Steamers, CHINA and PERSIA First Class.

SALOON SERVICE is furnished at Intermediate Rates.

FARES, HONGKONG to LONDON via Canadian Atlantic Ports, £45.

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO £25.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, North, Central and South American Ports.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, King's Building (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| DESTINATIONS. | STEAMERS. | TONS. | SAILING DATES. |
|---|--|-------|----------------------------------|
| MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORTSAID | "KAWACHI MARU" Capt. H. Petersen | 7,500 | THURSDAY, 15th June, at Noon. |
| | "ATSUTA MARU" Capt. Wm. Thompson | 9,000 | WED'DAY, 21st June, at Daylight |
| | "HITACHI MARU" Capt. T. Yamawaki | 7,000 | WED'DAY, 5th July, at Daylight |
| | "KAMAKURA MARU" Capt. B. Kos | 7,000 | SATURDAY, 15th July, from Kobe |
| VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE | "INABA MARU" Capt. S. Tominega | 7,000 | TUESDAY, 20th June, at 4 P.M. |
| VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA | "TAMBA MARU" Capt. K. Noda | 7,000 | TUESDAY, 18th July, at 4 P.M. |
| SYDNEY and MELBOURNE | "NIKKO MARU" Capt. M. Yagi | 6,000 | FRIDAY, 7th July, at Noon. |
| via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE | "KUMANO MARU" Capt. M. Winkler | 6,000 | FRIDAY, 4th Aug., at Noon. |
| SHANGHAI, MOJI, and KOBE | "BINGO MARU" Capt. J. S. G. Parsons | 7,000 | TUESDAY, 20th June, at Daylight. |
| KOBE and YOKOHAMA | "KITANO MARU" Capt. F. E. Cope | 9,000 | THURSDAY, 22nd June, A.M. |
| BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO | "CEYLON MARU" Capt. Tozawa | 6,000 | TUESDAY, 27th June. |
| KOBE and YOKOHAMA | "KUMANO MARU" Capt. M. Winkler | 6,000 | TUESDAY, 4th July, at Noon |

† Calling at Djibouti.

† Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. * Carries Deck Passengers. † Cargo only.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

Yokohama Return. Kobe Return. Moji Return. Nagasaki Return.

| 1st CLASS | \$120 | \$110 | \$100 | \$90 |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 2nd " | \$80 | \$70 | \$60 | \$50 |

With Option of rail between Steamers' Calling Ports in Japan.

For Further Information, apply to—

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T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

THOS. COOK & SON,

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,
BANKERS, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—15, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and

TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS LONDON, E.C.

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